

**The Daily Gazette**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY  
**HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,**  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.  
**TERMS:**  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CASH IN ADVANCE.  
**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
For the first square, or its equivalent in space,  
constituting a square.  
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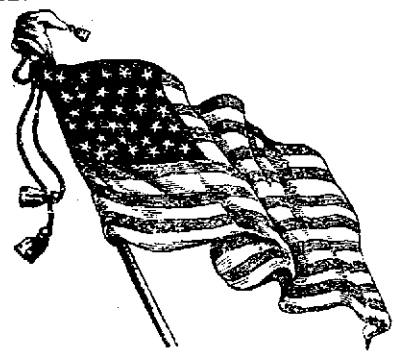




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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers. Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the delegates may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUBLEE,  
Chairman State Republican Central Com.  
Madison, August 12, 1861.

## Help Yourselves.

Sometimes when we help our neighbors we help ourselves. Missouri is now overrun by a horde of banditti from the south-west, and calls for immediate aid from the whole northwest. If we promptly render the necessary assistance to our friends across the Mississippi, and drive the enemy from her borders, we prevent the invasion of Illinois and Iowa, and lastly our own state, if the rebellion should be successful in their incursions. Should they be permitted, at this time, to organize a large army in Missouri, and should an energetic commander take command of them, there is no predicting the injury they would inflict upon the northwest. It seems that their plan of advance also includes Kentucky, where they propose soon to inaugurate the same kind of savage and treacherous warfare, which has made Missouri a perfect hell upon earth. If they do this, Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will be called upon to send their men in that direction. These states have already put in the field a very large number of troops, and this new draft upon them will absorb all their resources. It remains therefore for Northern and Western Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas and Minnesota, to furnish the remainder of the troops necessary to clean out the secessionists from Missouri.

We contend that it is not only a duty that we owe to the Union men of Missouri, to step promptly forward in this emergency, but we also defend ourselves, our homes and property in doing so. The southern rebels mean to conquer us. A gentleman just from Kansas City, Mr. Abel, tells us if we do not whip the rebels, they will whip us. They will not stop in Missouri or Kentucky, if they succeed there, but advance upon new fields to ravage and destroy.

We see no course to be taken here but to form a Rock County Regiment, and go down into Missouri and give the secessionists battle. We have the right kind of a commander, who will deal with the rebels in a way that should have been adopted long ago. Every movement looks like vigorous action on the part of Gen. Fremont. Let him have plenty of help.

GEN. BUTLER'S SUCCESS.—The brilliant success of the expedition under Gen. Butler and Com. Stringham, which is confirmed by our morning report, lightens every countenance with joy and hope. If the General will "exceed his instructions" in this way every time, we trust the government will send him out again. If he will take Charleston and burn it to the ground, he will be the most popular man in America.

There is no more thorough party paper in the Union than the Cleveland Plaindealer. But it thinks more of its country than it does of its party, and speaks out thus:

"We will not place ourselves in the wrong by refusing our support to the constitutionally chosen government in a crisis like this, when right, simply because they are political opponents; nor will we sustain our own partisans in power when radically wrong. As to corruption, when we get a little farther from the Buchanan administration in point of time, an administration which the democracy gave the country, we shall have the heart to cry corruption. We will tell the Galpins, Gardiners and Swartwouts get out of Buchanan's corruption before we discharge a battery in that direction."

There is food for thought in this brief paragraph.

A FIRST-RATE HIT.—An historical fact.—The New York Tribune revives an historical fact that is well calculated to stop the English merchant over our small loss at the battle of Manassas:

"The London Times calls the fight at Bull Run a 'sham-battle,' and makes merry over the losses on the national side, which it pretends to consider ridiculously small. It may not be regarded as impertinent for us to compare this 'sham-battle' with the English attack on Sebastopol in September, 1855. We find that the English attack on Sebastopol was a real battle, and that the English were beaten off in such a manner that they could not rally. Their total number of killed was 386. The loss in killed on the part of our army at Manassas was 480. The former is called by the London Times an 'awful conflict'—the latter a 'sham-battle,' in which 'the only struggle was to get away.'"

That is a shot right through the centre of John Bull.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—As I am frequently required by my agricultural friends for some information in reference to a field of "self-sown winter wheat" which I have raised this season, and as the subject is one which seems to interest the farming community a good deal at this time, I have taken the liberty to enclose this communication to you, which, if you see fit to publish, I have no doubt will be read with some interest by many "wheat-growing" readers of your valuable paper.

The kind of wheat originally sown, was the spring variety called here the "Golden Straw." It was the last sown in the spring of 1860, on spring ploughing of 255 acres, and consequently the last harvested. A little of the wheat shelled out in cutting and binding; but most of the seed fell from scatterings in gleaming the field. This process might have covered some of the berries with dust and soil. When the fall rains came the wheat readily sprouted, and grew so as to be quite observable through the stubble, as well as attractive for my stock.

I attribute the preservation of it through the winter, in a great measure, to the stubble which seemed to hold the early snow from being blown off, as they usually are upon our prairies.

Upon the opening of spring this wheat continued to look green, and in a growing condition upon about eighty acres of ground; but not being familiar with any such process of raising winter wheat, I continued to plough up as good as I left, until the field was reduced to thirty-five acres, when its thrifty appearance induced me to "turn out the plough."

I have harvested and threshed the field, and will add that the growth was generally quite even, and yielded about twenty bushels of excellent, plump wheat to the acre, as you will see by reference to the "Board of Trade report" in your paper of August 30th. I have no doubt but in this we shall find a hardy species of winter wheat, which by being drilled in, say the first of September, will produce a fine crop. If so, it will prove of infinite value to the country, and I, for one, shall not allow this Presidential bid to pass unnoticed, as I design sowing twenty-five acres of it this fall. Should farmers wish to try it, they will find the seed at my residence, or at O. B. Ford's flouring mill, in Janesville. Yours truly,

J. A. SCHUBNER.

THE ENCAMPMENT IN ST. LOUIS.—The large grounds of this city, together with the large tract of vacant land round about, have been converted into one magnificent camp of instruction for the immense army that is now rapidly gathering here. Just upon the north of the fair grounds, a half section of land has been enclosed on all sides by two rows of one-story wooden quarters, subdivided into almost numberless rooms for the accommodation of messes. This doubly enclosed area, with the buildings, now nearly constructed, will afford shelter and parade ground for sixty thousand troops. Besides this, a large area is also being enclosed near by, in front of the fair grounds for an army of cavalry. One hundred thousand troops are now being placed in readiness to occupy this warlike abode. Already thousands are quartered near by, and others are daily arriving. The busy notes of preparation in this department indicate that there will be indeed a grand army of the west.

Lafayette Park is also full of troops. One who has not visited these suburbs, has no idea of what is the fact, and if he has, as per provost marshal, he should tell. Let everybody rest easy.—Gen. Fremont is at work.—Correspondence Chicago Journal.

## INCREASE OF IRON-ARMED SHIPS OF WAR.

France has now six iron-clad frigates afloat, and she is building two others, which are expected to be completed in about eighteen months. In addition to these, she has eleven iron-cased floating batteries—two of which are fit for sea navigation.—England has two immense iron-clad frigates—the Warrior and Black Prince—afloat, but not quite finished. It is expected that they will be ready for active service in about six weeks. They are the most powerful war vessels yet built. In addition to these, four smaller new iron frigates are being built, and orders have been issued for building several of the large wooden frigates. In about two years, there will be a fleet of twenty iron-clad frigates in the British navy. This will be less than the French will have, but they will be of greater power. Austria is building two iron-cased frigates; The King of Italy has two, and has ordered two more; Spain has ordered two; Prussia is about to build one, and Russia four. Iron navies are becoming the rule.—Scientific American.

MONSTER ORDNANCE.—An order has just been issued by the War Department for the construction of a number of immense thirteen-inch mortars. The size of these ponderous affairs would hardly be understood from a simple mention of their calibre. The finished piece measures forty-four inches extreme length. The bore is nearly three feet long, and thirteen inches in diameter, the metal being fifteen inches thick in the cylindrical portion, and nineteen or twenty at the base. They will be supported on immense cast-iron bases, by trunnions three inches long and fifteen inches in diameter. For the purpose of fixing the line of elevation, they are furnished, on one side of the base, with a heavy rack, and on the cylindrical surface above with a lug six inches deep, and four inches thick. These monster mortars will weigh eight and a half tons (seventeen hundred and eighty pounds) each, and will throw a shell weighing about two hundred and twenty pounds. The order is for the immediate manufacture of thirty, and three thousand thirteen-inch shells.—Pittsburg Post, 27th.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Commissions have been issued to J. B. Blackstone, Shulkruff, and Wm. Schmitt, Ford du Lac, as lieutenants to enlist companies.

To John H. Ely, as captain of the Dodge County Volunteers, Juneau.

To Wm. Moore, of Blair River Falls, as captain of the English stormers.

To David Howard, of Wood county, as captain, to enlist a company.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 30.

A correspondent furnishes the following items:

Parties from Springfield report that a skirmish had taken place in Vernon county, east of Fort Scott, between Col. Montgomery of Kansas forces, and the rebel troops under Rains. Reinforcements had been sent to Rains from Springfield.

Six thousand rebels were encamped at Pond Springs. Another encampment of over five thousand were at Ash Springs, south of the Fayetteville road. There were also encampments near Springfield.

Gen. McBride with one thousand men passed through Dade county last week in a north-west direction, and one thousand more were at Dry Glades in Dade county, devastating every vestige of property belonging to Union men in Green county.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

Richard S. Freeman was arrested yesterday on his way to Keene, N.H., to purchase shoes and pegging machines for Georgia, and was taken to Fort Lafayette by order of the secretary of state.

The remains of Gen. Lyon arrived here at 3 p. m., and were escorted by a guard of honor to City Hall, where they will lay in state till Monday afternoon, when they will be conveyed to Connecticut.

Four thousand dollars belonging to rebels was seized yesterday in Park Bank, by Marshal Murray.

The Post's special says all is quiet on the Potomac to-day. Unionists' near Munson's Hill are leaving rapidly.

The war department is actively filling vacancies in the volunteer forces by appointing officers without regard to regular grades.

BOSTON, August 31.

The U. S. Marshal to-day seized 50,000 pounds of tobacco, the alleged property of Jas. Thomas, jr., of Richmond. The tobacco reached Boston via Nashville and Louisville.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.

A severe shock of lightning was felt in this city and vicinity at 5 o'clock this morning, awakening people from their sleep.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

Special to Post.—Startling news reaches us from Kentucky. Mr. Jackson, member of congress from that state, who has just returned to this city from the performance of committee duty in New York, left suddenly for Kentucky last night, having received urgent dispatches indicating danger of an immediate outbreak of hostilities.—Similar advices have been received from Mr. Guthrie.

Schuyler Colfax has just arrived here. He reports that enlistment is going on rapidly in Indiana and Illinois. Troops are anxious for immediate service in Missouri. Within a fortnight twenty-five thousand men will be in the field from Indiana alone.

Lieut. W. H. Ward, late of the Macedonian, who lately resigned, arrived in New York on the Release on Friday, and has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

The navy department has the Potomac river examined last night between this city and Fort Washington, for boats which might be used for transporting contraband articles across. Thirteen were brought up to the navy yard.

Letters to Western Kentucky, to continued post office, should be addressed via Louisville.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.

Provost Marshal McKinstrey has issued orders peremptorily forbidding any person passing beyond the limits of this county without special permit from his office, and all railroad, steamboat, ferry and other agents are prohibited from selling tickets to any one not holding a pass from the provost marshal. This order is aimed especially at rebel parties leaving the city for the purpose of communicating information to the enemy.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.

Maj. R. Snowden Hatters, captured at Hatteras, was an architect of this city. Many of the prisoners were Baltimoreans.

Among the prizes taken is a ship loaded with cotton.

It is rumored that a member of the southern cabinet was taken prisoner.

The Harriet Lane got ashore and was obliged to throw overboard her guns and colors.

The footing thus obtained in North Carolina will be held, and Wilmington ultimately taken, thus firing into the rebels' rear.

Gen. Wool has issued a general order on the Hatteras Inlet victory, which says that we captured a ten-inch columbiad, 31 cannon, a brig loaded with cotton, a sloop loaded with provisions and stores, two light boats, 150 bags of coffee, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

The Tribune's special, Washington, Aug. 31, has the following additional particulars: The fleet arrived off Hatteras on Wednesday, and two forts had been erected by the rebels, commanding the mouth of the inlet which commands the entrance to Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, which thus affords connection with Virginia and the sea. The forts replied to our incessant fire, but without much damage.

A vessel loaded with provisions, another loaded with cotton, and two United States life-boats fell into our hands.

Among the distinguished prisoners was Commodore Barron, acting-secretary of the rebel navy, a nephew of Com. Barron of Decatur celebrity; Col. Martin, a prominent lawyer, and several resigned lieutenants of our army and navy. Besides these there were a full North Carolina regiment, a great many recruits who came in from the country after the attack commenced, among them many professional men, planters, tar-boilers, &c. Two thousand more were on their way to reinforce the works when the surrender was made. They were not in the fight; retreating their steps, they made good time to the interior.

This capture places the whole North Carolina coast beneath our rule, and enables us to harvest it and land where we please; to re-light Cape Hatteras light-house, and to break up the worst piratical nest on our whole sea-board.

Among the documents found is a report from the engineer of the fort that it was finished and impregnable; also a circular from the navy agent at Norfolk, that all his guns and fuses had been distributed, together with a list of vessels loading at Rio Janeiro for American ports, from our late consul there.

But two of the rebel companies were uniformed. There were many complaints among them of poor pay, scarcity of provisions and wretched water.

Gen. Butler exceeded his instructions, which were to destroy obstacles and sink stone-filled hulks in the inlet, but finding them ready made to his hand he thought he might as well take and keep them. The forts are equally strong on all sides and inaccessible except by shell. The rebel shells were mostly filled with sand, with poor fuses and worthless caps. The cabinet meeting this morning concluded not to censure Gen. Butler for thus transcending his orders. The General brought up his own dispatches.

The following is appended to passports issued by the Provost Marshal, and must bear the signature of each person excepting the pass:

"It is understood that the within named and subscriber accepts this pass on his word of honor that he is, and ever will be loyal to the United States; and if he shall hereafter be found in arms against the United States, or in violation of the laws, the penalty will be death."

WASHINGTON, Mo., Sept. 1.

Last night sixteen of the United States Reserve Corps in this county were ordered to arrest a violent secessionist living some ten miles west of here. On approaching the house, the lights were put out, and the owner learning their intentions fired a double-barreled shot gun killing two of the men and wounding the third. The dead and killed him and another man who had fired and ran.

There is a camp of secessionists in that neighborhood, a few miles from where the above occurrence took place. Seventy of the reserves left here this morning to hold them in check until reinforcements can be obtained.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 1.

This morning our city was surprised and thrown into a state of excitement by the arrival of one hundred and ten mounted men from the rebel army, who had been captured two United States recruiting officers, and then returned to their camp, which is eight miles distant.

It is rumored that one hundred and fifty rebels are rendezvoused near here. The withdrawal of the Federal troops from this point and vicinity has left the field open for their depredations.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 31.

The train from St. Joseph arrived here all day. Reports of the track being torn up for miles west of Palmyra cannot be true.

There is great excitement there to-day, occasioned by fears of an attack by rebels from Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.

Colonel Marshall's cavalry were at Georgetown on Thursday and surrounded the town, taking Magellan prisoner and several others.

Colonel Marshall's men were killed and one badly wounded. They have probably reached Lexington by this time.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

The following is the official report of the Hatteras Inlet affair:

"To the Secretary of the Navy:

"I have to inform you that we have been eminently successful, and that all that could be wished by the most hopeful has been accomplished. We are taking on board the Minnesota the officers and men numbering 412, who surrendered after bombardment from the fleet during a portion of two days.

"After landing the prisoners at New York, I shall return to Hampton."

(Signed) "BLOCKADING SQUADRON."

The articles of capitulation agreed on between Com. Stringham and Gen. Butler, and Samuel Barron, commanding naval force C. S. N., and Col. Martin and Maj. Andrews, commanding the land forces at Fort Hatteras, stipulate that all forces under said Barron, Martin and Andrews, and all munitions, arms, men and property, be unconditionally surrendered to the government of the United States on terms of full capitulation, and that the officers and men shall receive treatment due to prisoners of war.

Another official account says that the expedition to Hatteras Inlet resulted in a signal victory over the rebels, the capture of two forts, twenty-five cannon and a thousand stand of arms, and 715 prisoners, among whom are Capt. Samuel Barron, Lieut. Sharp, Dr. Brown, United States Navy, and Surgeon Andrews, late United States Army.

The loss on their side is not exactly known. Five are known to be killed, and a number wounded, many of whom were carried away. Lieut. Murdock, late United States Navy, is among the latter number, who suffers the loss of an arm.

We suffered no casualty of consequence. The surrender was unconditional.

About 800 men were landed amid a heavy surf, when the men-of-war hauled in, and commenced the cannonade at 10:15 A. M. on the 28th, and kept it up at intervals all day.

The cannonading was recommenced on the 29th with increased effect. The enemy attempted to land about 150 men, but were driven back. At 11:30 they displayed a white flag, and were forced to surrender at discretion. It is believed that many of the wounded, and perhaps all the killed, were sent on board the rebel steamers in the sound prior to the capture of the forts.

## Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31, 1861.

The order of Provost Marshal McKinstrey in regard to passes has been thoroughly enforced to-day upon the railroads leading into the interior. No impediment, however, has been placed in the way of those bound eastward or going into Missouri by day. For several days past Gen. McKinstrey has been all day by hosts of people desiring passes—a large proportion of these probably have no idea of going out of the country, but obstacles having been placed in their way, they of course have been immediately possessed with an uncontrollable desire to leave. The captains of the various steamers leaving port to-night have received a general pass for passengers and crew. The removal of all the members of the board of police commissioners creates considerable consternation among the police force of the city. It is rumored that the chief of police—McDonough's—head goes off next. No appointments have been made to fill the vacancies.

There was some excitement created to-night by rumors of a riot in the 10th ward. It seems that a barkeeper upon Broadway has for several days past kept his saloon open in violation of the provost marshal's order. This afternoon the saloon was filled with a crowd of recently paid off Home Guards, who were creating considerable disturbance, and defied the police. Information of the state of affairs was sent to the provost marshal, and he immediately repaired to the spot, with Col. Foster's cavalry company, and soon put an end to the trouble by arresting the entire crowd. The company, with Maj. McKinstrey at its head, went through the city at a breakneck pace, giving the impression that the disturbance was much more serious than it really was.

The train from Pilot Knob to-night brings intelligence of the arrival of Hecker at Greenville. Nothing had been seen of Hecker, and no opposition whatever was made to his coming.

The money recently taken belonging to the Fayette Bank has been restored to the directors. It is understood that this is the result of Major McKinstrey's action in the premises.

## To-Day's Report.

(Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

The agent of the associated press connected with Gen. Butler's expedition reports that the forces were landed and drawn up on the beach, when it was found that there were 319 men under Col. Weber of the 20th New York regiment; at this time the wind raised a little, and it was found impossible to land more troops. They proceeded up the beach, capturing a brass field piece and one horse. A force then advanced to Fort Clinch and been evacuated, but were compelled to retire again, owing to the shells of the fleet falling there, and marching back to the place of landing, and there bivouacked for the night. Early next morning they again returned, and the fleet commenced bombarding the second fort, called Fort Hatteras, which soon afterwards displayed a white flag, when the fort was entered by our troops. Our officers were conducted to the tent of Com. Barron, who was in command of the forts, and the commander placed in the hands of Lieut. Weigel the following proposition, which was immediately carried to Gen. Butler:

"Memorandum.—Flag officer Sam'l Barron, C. S. N., offers to surrender Fort Hatteras, with all arms and munitions of war; officers to be allowed to go out with side arms, and men without arms to retire."

(Signed) BARRON,  
Commanding naval defences of Virginia and North Carolina.

Fort Hatteras, Aug. 29.

This following reply was despatched by Capt. Crosby, United States Navy, and Lieut. Weigel: Memorandum.—Benj. F. Butler, major general commanding, United States Army, in reply to the communication of Samuel Barron commanding, cannot admit the terms proposed. The terms offered are that of full capitulation; the officers and men to be treated as prisoners of war, and to be sent to the interior.

The terms proposed are that the commanding officers to meet on board the flag ship Minnesota, to arrange the details. Upon the reception of this, the commander called a council of war of his field officers, and accepted the terms offered and proceeded to the flag ship to arrange the details. After which, the prisoners were put on board the flag ship and the stars and stripes hoisted. The official account of Gen. Butler gives very minute particulars of the engagement, but presents no new features.

Fort Hatteras, mounted 10 guns, 4 mortars and 2 howitzers. The entire complement of the fort is an exceedingly strong one, being nearly surrounded on all sides by water and only to be approached by a march of 500 yards circuitously over a long neck of sand, within a half musket range, and over a causeway a few feet only in width, which was commanded with two 32 pounder guns loaded with grape and cannister.

## AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 1.

The steamer Geo. E. Peabody, arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning, having in tow the prize brig, captured in the Inlet.

The Harriet Lane was got off Saturday. Her armament and coal has been thrown overboard. The guns would be recovered. The Minnesota has left for New York with the Confederate prisoners.

The secessionists had 3 killed and 26 wounded.

A new military district it is supposed, will be created for Gen. Butler.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.

Lexington remained in possession of the federal troops as late as Friday. Reinforcements have reached there before this, and no apprehensions are now felt for the safety of the place. In the attack on Thursday several Union troops were wounded but none killed. Gen. Pope leaves for Quincy this evening and will immediately take the field in person in Northern Missouri.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

Flour receipts 17,075 bbls. Market little firmer with moderate demand. Sales 10,000 bbls—4,254.30 super state, 4,554 extra state, 4,254.30 super western, 4,504.65 common to medium extra western shipping brands R. O. Rye flour quiet, 2,300 bbls. Rye and corn steady. Market a shade firmer with good export inquiry. Sales 65,000 bus—1,034 1.06 Mil chaff, 1,124.15 winter red western, 1,204.32 white Kentucky.

CONCORD WAGONS ON GEN. FREMONT.—The Concord (N. H.) correspondent of the Boston Journal writes:

One of Gen. Fremont's aids was in this city the first of last week. The object of his visit was to provide for the construction of a large number of wagons arranged for cooking the food for an army when on a march. Each has two boilers, and cooking can proceed about as well when the army are on the march as when they are quietly resting in camp. A few have already been constructed, the locomotive portions being made and the cooking apparatus at the American Machine Shop of Manchester. It is expected that an order for a large number will shortly be concluded with either the Messrs. Abbott, or Downing & Sons.

An Enfield rifle ball makes two hundred revolutions in a second.

## How Gen. McClellan Punishes Drunken Officers.

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer tells this story of Gen. McClellan. It may be true:

"Gen. McClellan is in the habit of riding around occasionally in citizen's dress, accompanied by a few of his staff. A few days ago he was walking through one of his encampments across the Potomac, and passing the rear of the tents he saw a bucket of coffee standing near a fire. He asked what it was, and one of the soldiers said, 'Oh, it's not fit to drink,' replied the soldier, 'but we have to put up with it, and our other food is not a bit better.' 'Well, whose fault is it?' he asked. 'Our quartermaster is drunk most of the time, and when he is not he is studying how to cheat,' McClellan passed on, and seeing more evidence of the dirty and slovenly manner in which the quartermaster conducted his operations in his tent, he accented him with the remark that the men were complaining of bad treatment from him. The quartermaster flew into a passion, and swore it was none of his business, and he had better come and see the quartermaster trying to make mischief. McClellan answered him, telling him he had better be cautious how he talked. Quartermaster replied, 'Who are you, that you assume so much apparent authority?' 'I am George B. McClellan, and you can pack up your traps and leave!' The quartermaster was struck dumb, and McClellan turned and left him. That evening the quartermaster tried to the name of the 'Rogue's March' played by some of the boys who had got wind of it. They now have a quartermaster who does not get drunk and cheat, and that regiment would risk their lives at the cannon's mouth for the man who does care how the men are provided for.

The story has been circulated around some of the camps, and the officers are now always on the look out for the general, and for conduct do not have too much lying around loose.

MASSACHUSETTS FOREVER.—When the twelfth Massachusetts regiment reached Harrisburg, a rumor was current that the rebels had opened an attack upon Washington. Colonel Webster immediately called upon the engineer of the train to push ahead, but he said his engine was out of order, and the best he could do was five miles an hour! Whereupon the Colonel called for a squad of machinists. Five at once responded. They examined the engine and declared it to be in perfect order. The engineer was then placed under arrest, and was sent to the city, where he will remain until he can walk at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

FUGITIVE EAST TENNESSEANS.—We learn from a distinguished citizen of Danville, that on Monday last, 240 fugitives from East Tennessee, men driven from their homes, were found in the vicinity of that town. Some of them were elderly men, and some young, and all had been compelled to abandon their families, and were ill-clad, almost barefoot, weary and hungry. Their situation was indeed deplorable. Several hundred more were expected to arrive yesterday.

The whole of the 240 fugitives enlisted in the United States service at Camp Dick Robinson.—Louisville Journal, Aug. 22.

## DIED.

In Harmony, Rock county, Wis., Sept. 1st, of inflammation of the bowels, CLARK H. ORCUTT, aged 48.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



















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PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
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| do 6 "          | 4 50  |
| do 7 "          | 5 25  |
| do 8 "          | 6 00  |
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| do 18 "         | 13 50 |
| do 19 "         | 14 25 |
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| do 35 "         | 26 25 |
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| do 40 "         | 30 00 |
| do 41 "         | 30 75 |
| do 42 "         | 31 50 |
| do 43 "         | 32 25 |
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| do 47 "         | 35 25 |
| do 48 "         | 36 00 |
| do 49 "         | 36 75 |
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| do 58 "         | 43 50 |
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| do 65 "         | 48 75 |
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| do 69 "         | 51 75 |
| do 70 "         | 52 50 |
| do 71 "         | 53 25 |
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| do 76 "         | 57 00 |
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| do 78 "         | 58 50 |
| do 79 "         | 59 25 |
| do 80 "         | 60 00 |
| do 81 "         | 60 75 |
| do 82 "         | 61 50 |
| do 83 "         | 62 25 |
| do 84 "         | 63 00 |
| do 85 "         | 63 75 |
| do 86 "         | 64 50 |
| do 87 "         | 65 25 |
| do 88 "         | 66 00 |
| do 89 "         | 66 75 |
| do 90 "         | 67 50 |
| do 91 "         | 68 25 |
| do 92 "         | 69 00 |
| do 93 "         | 69 75 |
| do 94 "         | 70 50 |
| do 95 "         | 71 25 |
| do 96 "         | 72 00 |
| do 97 "         | 72 75 |
| do 98 "         | 73 50 |
| do 99 "         | 74 25 |
| do 100 "        | 75 00 |

Business Directory.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON,  
Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.  
J. H. KNOWLTON. J. A. JACKSON.

JOHN WINANS,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office with Bates  
Nichols, North Main Street.

ROSE NEWELL,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stationery, Lapi-  
pin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.,  
Homoeopathic and Surgeon. Office at Bates' Hat Store  
Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

J. W. D. PARKER,  
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates  
Nichols, North Main Street.

M. B. JOHNSON,  
Dentist. Office over Mosley & Bro's Bookstore, West  
Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD HERRILL,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Lappin's Block  
Janesville, Wisconsin.

L. DAY & CO.,  
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in Williams' 5 story  
block, East Milwaukee street.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,  
Homoeopathic and Surgeon. Office and residence,  
east side of river, near north Milwaukee street.

DR. B. F. FENDELTON,  
Dentist. Is prepared to operate in every branch of his  
profession. Rooms over door north of McKee & Bro's,  
Main street, Janesville, Wis.

SANFORD A. HUDSON,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire  
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

H. A. PATTERSON,  
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,  
Wis. Office on State street, nearly opposite the Au-  
tumn Express Office.

ELDRIDGE & PEASE,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office to Myers'  
block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

DR. Z. FOLSON,  
Dentist, Office at New England House,  
Janesville, Wis.

L. O. O'F.,  
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on  
Wednesday evening of each week.

BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office Lappin's  
Block, Janesville, Wis.

M. C. SMITH, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods,  
Groceries, Sugar, Lard, and other household  
articles, located on the east side of the river, near  
the corner of the old State street.

W. ROBINSON,  
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and Milwaukee streets, Janesville, Wis.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,  
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods,  
Groceries, Sugar, Lard, and other household  
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THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

With the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do  
certify that we have purchased Boots (of their  
own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

for the purpose of procuring them constantly for the  
length of time herewith stated.

Names. Residence. Out. Time worn.

Henry Wright, Porter, \$1 75 15 months.

Michael Miller, Fenton, 4 00 2 years.

J. F. Antidell, Rock, 4 50 18 months.

Thos Lynch, Janesville, 5 00 20 "

Robert Wilson, Janesville, 5 00 14 "

John G. Gillingham, Janesville, 5 00 12 "

S. H. Doolittle, Janesville, 5 00 15 "

John G. Gillingham, Janesville, 5 00 12 "

C. S. Cushman, Janesville, 5 00 13 "

Bernard Little, Center, 4 50 18 "

John Henry, Johnston, 4 00 14 "

David Griths, Janesville, 5 00 18 "

John Tracy, Janesville, 5 00 18 "

A. L. Eager, Porter, 5 00 12 "

Ira Farley, Center, 4 75 12 "

James C. Frank, Janesville, 5 00 18 "

John Davis, Plymouth, 5 00 12 "

Clark Peppery, Center, 4 50 17 "

James H. Wilson, Janesville, 5 00 12 "

E. Mancliff, Walworth Co, 3 75 12 "

Thos H. Hanson, Janesville, 5 00 15 "

Hiram Baker, Janesville, 5 00 13 "

Samuel Stevens, Janesville, 4 50 24 "

John Green, Janesville, 4 50 12 "

Wm. Hansen, Janesville, 5 00 12 "

John A. J. Bennett, Janesville, 5 00 12 "

Geo. Pickering, Rock, 5 00 12 "

Joe W. Burgess, La Prairie, 5 00 18 "

Wm. Mills, Janesville, 5 00 24 "

Wm. Palmer, Janesville, 5 00 18 "

N. Gray, Johnston, 5 00 14 "

Alexander Paul, Janesville, 5 00 24 "

David Cross, Janesville, 5 00 12 "

J. W. D. Parker, Janesville, 5 00 11 "

Good for another winter.

We are prepared to make any

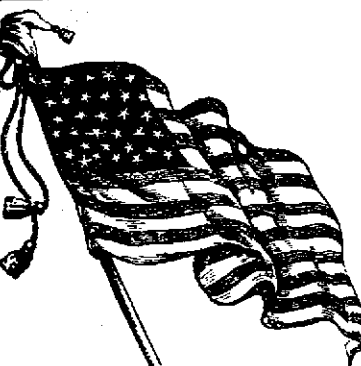


# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, Sept. 2, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheaf!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meeting for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUBIER,  
Chairman State Republican Central Com.  
Madison, August 12, 1861.

## Help Yourself.

Sometimes when we help our neighbors we help ourselves. Missouri is now overrun by a horde of banditti from the southwest, and calls for immediate aid from the whole northwest. If we promptly render the necessary assistance to our friends across the Mississippi, and drive the enemy from her borders, we prevent the invasion of Illinois and Iowa, and lastly our own state, if the rebels should be successful in their incursions. Should they be permitted, at this time, to organize a large army in Missouri, and should an energetic commander take command of them, there is no predicting the injury they would inflict upon the northwest. It seems that their plan of advance also includes Kentucky, where they propose soon to inaugurate the same kind of savage and treacherous warfare, which has made Missouri a perfect hell upon earth. If they do this, Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will be called upon to send their men in that direction. These states have already put in the field a very large number of troops, and this new draft upon them will absorb all their resources. It remains therefore for Northern and Western Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas and Minnesota, to furnish the remainder of the troops necessary to clean out the secessionists from Missouri.

We contend that it is not only a duty that we owe to the Union men of Missouri, to step promptly forward in this emergency, but we also defend ourselves, our homes and property in doing so. The southern rebels mean to conquer us. A gentleman just from Kansas City, Mr. Abel, tells us if we do not whip the rebels, they will whip us. They will not stop in Missouri or Kentucky, if they succeed there, but advance upon new fields to ravage and destroy.

We see no course to be taken here but to form a Rock County Regiment, and go down into Missouri and give the secessionists battle. We have the right kind of a commander, who will deal with the rebels in a way that should have been adopted long ago. Every movement looks like vigorous action on the part of Gen. Fremont. Let him have plenty of help.

GEN. BUTLER'S SUCCESS.—The brilliant success of the expedition under Gen. Butler and Com. Stringham, which is confirmed by our morning report, lightens every countenance with joy and hope. If the General will "exceed his instructions" in this way every time, we trust the government will send him out again. If he will take Charleston and burn it to the ground, he will be the most popular man in America.

There is no more thorough party paper in the Union than the Cleveland Plaindealer. But it thinks more of its country than it does of its party, and speaks out thus:

"We will not place ourselves in the way of refusing our support to the constitutionally chosen government in a crisis like this, when right, simply because they are political opponents; nor will we sustain political opponents in power when radically wrong. As to corruption, when we get a little further from the Buchanan administration in point of time, an administration which the democracy gave the country, we shall have the heart to cry corruption. We will wait till the Galphins, Gardiners and Swartwouts get over blushing for Buchanan's corruptions before we discharge a battery in that direction."

There is food for thought in this brief paragraph.

A FIRST-RATE HIT.—AN HISTORICAL FACT.—The New York Tribune revives an historical fact that is well calculated to stop the English mercurial over our small loss at the battle of Manassas:

"The London Times calls the fight at Bull Run a 'sham-battle,' and makes merry over the losses on the national side, which were, it says, 'ridiculously small.' It pretends to consider ridiculous the small loss on the national side, and to consider it a 'sham-battle' with the English attack on Sebastopol in September, 1855. We find that the English stormed the Redan, and were beaten off in such disorder that they could not rally. Their total number of killed was 386. The loss in killed on the part of our army at Manassas was 480. The former is called by the London Times an 'awful conflict'—the latter a 'sham-battle,' in which 'the only struggle was to get away.'"

That is a shot right through the centre of John Bull.

A batch of postmasters for Western Virginia were appointed Monday. They were taken from the ranks of the Union men, without reference to political antecedents.

The New Orleans Delta says the sugar crop is very large, but planters don't know what to do with it.

## A New Winter Wheat.

LA PRAIRIE, Sept. 2d, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As I am frequently required of by my agricultural friends for some information in reference to a field of "self-sown winter wheat" which I have raised this season, and as the subject is one which seems to interest the farming community a good deal at this time, I have taken the liberty to enclose this communication to you, which, if you see fit to publish, I have no doubt will be read with some interest by many "wheat-growing" readers of your valuable paper.

The kind of wheat originally sown, was the spring variety called here the "Golden Straw." It was the last sown in the spring of 1860, on spring ploughing of 255 acres, and consequently the last harvested. A little of the wheat shelled out in cutting and binding; but most of the seed fell from scatterings in gleaming the field. This process might have covered some of the berries with dust and soil. When the fall rains came the wheat readily sprouted, and grew so as to be quite observable through the stubble, as well as attractive for my stock. I attribute the preservation of it through the winter, in a great measure, to the stubble which seemed to hold the early snow from being blown off, as they usually are upon our prairies.

Upon the opening of spring this wheat continued to look green, and in a growing condition upon about eighty acres of ground; but not being familiar with any such process of raising winter wheat, I continued to plough up as good as I left, until the field was reduced to thirty five acres, when its thrifty appearance induced me to "turn out the plough."

I have harvested and threshed the field, and will add that the growth was generally quite even, and yielded about twenty bushels of excellent, plump wheat to the acre, as you will see by reference to the "Board of Trade report" in your paper of August 30th. I have no doubt but in this we shall find a hardy species of winter wheat, which by being drilled in, say the first of September, will produce a fine crop. If so, it will prove of infinite value to the country, and I, for one, shall not allow this Providential hint to pass unnoticed, as I design sowing twenty-five acres of it this fall. Should farmers wish to try it, they will find the seed at my residence, or at O. B. Ford's flouring mill, in Janesville. Yours truly,

J. A. SCRIBNER.

THE ENCAMPMENT IN ST. LOUIS.—The fair grounds of this city, together with the large tract of vacant land round about, have been converted into one magnificent camp of instruction for the immense army that is now rapidly gathering here. Just upon the north of the fair grounds, a half section of land has been enclosed on all sides by two rows of one-story wooden quarters, subdivided into almost numberless rooms for the accommodation of messes. This doubly enclosed area, with the buildings, now nearly constructed, will afford shelter and parade ground for sixty thousand troops. Besides this, a large area is also being enclosed near by, in front of the fair grounds for an army of cavalry. One hundred thousand troops are now being placed in readiness to occupy this warlike abode. Already thousands are quartered near by, and others are daily arriving. The bust notes of preparation in this department indicate that here will be indeed a grand army of the west.

Lafayette Park is also full of troops. One who has not visited these suburbs, has no idea of what is the fact, and if he has, out of respect to the stopping of the leaks, as per provost marshal, he should tell. Let everybody rest easy—Gen. Fremont is at work.—Correspondence Chicago Journal.

INCREASE OF IRON-CASED SHIPS OF WAR.—France has now six iron-cased frigates afloat, and she is building two others, which are expected to be completed in about eighteen months. In addition to these, she has eleven iron-cased floating batteries, two of which are fit for sea navigation. England has two immense iron-cased frigates—the Warrior and Black Prince—afloat, but not quite finished. It is expected that they will be ready for active service in about six weeks. They are the most powerful war vessels yet built. In addition to these, four smaller iron frigates are being built, and orders have been issued for planting several of the large wooden frigates. In about two years, there will be a fleet of twenty iron-cased frigates in the British navy. This will be less than the French will have, but they will be of great power. Austria is building two iron-cased frigates; the King of Italy has two, and ordered two more; Spain has one, and Russia four. Iron navies are becoming the rule.—Scientific American.

MONSTER ORDNANCE.—An order has just been received by the Fort Pitt Works for the construction of a number of immense thirteen-inch mortars. The size of these ponderous affairs would hardly be understood from a simple mention of their calibre. The finished piece measures forty-four inches extreme length. The bore is nearly three feet long, and thirteen inches in diameter, the metal being fifteen inches thick in the cylindrical portion, and nine and twenty at the base. They will be supported on immense cast-iron bases, by transoms three and a half inches long and fifteen inches in diameter. For the purpose of fixing the line of elevation, they are furnished, and on the cylindrical surface above with a lug six inches deep, and four inches thick. These monster mortars will weigh eight and a half tons (seventeen thousand pounds) each, and will throw a shell weighing about two hundred and twenty pounds. The order is for the immediate manufacture of thirty, and three thousand thirteen-inch shells.—Pittsburg Post, 27th.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Commissions have been issued to J. E. Blackstone, Shullsburg, and Wm. Schulten, Fond du Lac, as lieutenants to enlist companies.

To John H. Ely, as captain of the Dodge County Volunteers, Juneau.

To Wm. Moore, of Black River Falls, and to Henry Pomeroy, of Appleton, as captains, to raise companies.

To David Howard, of Wood County, as captain, to enlist a company.

HORSE STRUNG TO DEATH.—A few days since, as a horse of Mr. Daniel Blake, of New Springfield, Massachusetts was standing in a field near his house, he was stung by a bee, which so enraged him that he kicked toward the quarter from which his enemy came, and in the act overturned a hive. Thousands of bees issued, and fastened upon him with intense fury. His owner endeavored to get him away from the place, but he remained as if rooted to the spot until he fell down dead from the effects of the stings.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 30.

A correspondent furnishes the following items:

Parties from Springfield report that a skirmish had taken place in Vernon county, east of Fort Scott, between Col. Montgomery of Kansas forces, and the rebel troops under Rains. Reinforcements had been sent to Rains from Springfield.

Six thousand rebels were encamped at Pond Springs. Another encampment of over five thousand were at Ash Spring, south of the Fayetteville road. There were also encampments near Springfield.

Gen. McBride with one thousand men passed through Dade county last week in a northwest direction, and one thousand more were at Dry Glades in Dade county, devastating every vestige of property belonging to Union men in Green county.

New York, Aug. 31.

Richard S. Freeman was arrested yesterday on his way to Keene, N.H., to purchase shoes and pegging machines for Georgia, and was taken to Fort Lafayette by order of the secretary of state.

The remains of Gen. Lyon arrived here at 3 p. m., and were escorted by a guard of honor to the City Hall, where they will lay to state till Monday afternoon, when they will be conveyed to Connecticut.

Four thousand dollars belonging to rebels was seized yesterday in Park Bank, by Marshal Murray.

The Post's special says all is quiet on the Potomac to-day. Unionist's near Munson's Hill are leaving rapidly.

The war department is actively filling vacancies in the volunteer forces by appointing officers without regard to regular grades.

Boston, August 31.

The U. S. Marshal to-day seized 50,000 pounds of tobacco, the alleged property of Jas. Thomas, jr., of Richmond. The tobacco reached Boston via Nashville and Louisville.

Cincinnati, Aug. 31.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city and vicinity at 5 o'clock this morning, awakening people from their sleep.

Washington, Aug. 31.

Special to Post.—Startling news reaches us from Kentucky. Mr. Jackson, member of congress from that state, who has just returned to this city from the performance of committee duty in New York, left suddenly for Kentucky last night, having received urgent dispatches indicating danger of an immediate outbreak of hostilities. Similar advices have been received from Mr. Guthrie.

Schuyler Colfax has just arrived here. He reports that enlistment is going on rapidly in Indiana and Illinois. Troops are anxious for immediate service in Missouri. Within a fortnight twenty-five thousand men will be in the field from Indiana alone.

Lieut. W. H. Ward, lately of the Macedonian, who lately resigned, arrived in New York on the Raleigh on Friday, and has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

The navy department had the Potomac river examined last night between this city and Fort Washington, for boats which might be used for transporting contraband articles across. Thirteen were brought up to the navy yard.

Letters to Western Kentucky, to continue post offices, should be addressed via Louisville.

St. Louis, Aug. 31.

Provost Marshal McKinstry has issued orders peremptorily forbidding any person passing beyond the limits of this county without special permit from his office, and all railroad, steamboat, ferry and other agents are prohibited from selling tickets to any one not holding a pass from the provost marshal. This order is aimed especially to reach parties leaving the city for the purpose of communicating information to the enemy.

Baltimore, Sept. 1.

Maj. R. Snowden Andrews, captured at Hatteras, was an architect of this city. Many of the prisoners were Baltimoreans.

Among the prizes taken is a ship loaded with cotton.

It is rumored that a member of the southern cabinet was taken prisoner.

The Harriet Lane got ashore and was obliged to throw overboard her guns and coal.

Footing thus obtained in North Carolina will be held, and Wilmington ultimately taken, thus firing into the rebels' rear.

Gen. Wool has issued a general order on the Hatteras Inlet vicinity, which says that we captured a ten-inch columbiad, 31 cannon, a brig loaded with cotton, a sloop loaded with provisions and stores, two light boats, 150 bags of coffee, &c.

New York, Sept. 1.

The Tribune's special, Washington, Aug. 31, has the following additional particulars: The fleet arrived off Hatteras on Wednesday, where two forts had been erected by the rebels, commanding the mouth of the inlet which commands the entrance to Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, which thus affords connection with Virginia and the sea. The forts repelled to our incessant fire, but without much damage.

After three hours' cannonading, the flag on Fort Clark was hauled down, and the rebels retreated to the other fort.

A vessel loaded with provisions, another loaded with cotton, and two United States life-boats fell into their hands.

Among the distinguished prisoners was Commodore Barron, acting-secretary of the rebel navy, a nephew of Com. Barron of Decatur celebrity; Col. Martin, a prominent lawyer, and several resigned lieutenants of our army and navy. Besides these, there were a full North Carolina regiment, a great many recruits who came in from the country after the attack commenced, among them many professional men, planters, tar-boilers, &c. Two thousand more were on their way to reinforce the works when the surrender was made. They were not in the fight; retracing their steps, they made good time to the interior.

This capture places the whole North Carolina coast beneath our rule, and enables us to cruise it and land where we please; to re-light Cape Hatteras light-house, and to break up the worst piratical nest on our whole sea-board.

Among the documents found is a report from the engineer of the fort that it was finished and impregnable; also a circular from the navy agent at Norfolk, that all his guns and fuses had been distributed, together with a list of vessels loading at Rio Janeiro for American ports, from our late consul there.

But two of the rebel companies were uniformed. There were many complaints among them of poor pay, scarcity of provisions and neglected water.

Gen. Butler exceeded his instructions, which were to destroy obstacles and sink the stone-filled bulks in the inlets, but finding forts ready made to his hand he thought he might as well take and keep them. The forts are equally strong on all sides and inaccessible except by shell. The rebel shells were mostly filled with sand, with poor fuses and worthless caps. The cabinet meeting this morning concluded not to censure Gen. Butler for thus transcending his instructions. The General brought up his dispatches.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.

The following is appended to passports issued by the Provost Marshal, and must bear the signature of each person excepting the pass:

"It is understood that the within named and subscriber accepts this pass on his word of honor that he is, and ever will be loyal to the United States; and, if he shall hereafter be found in arms against the Union or in any way aiding her enemies, the penalty will be death."

Washington, Mo., Sept. 1.

Last night sixteen companies of the United States Reserve Corps in this county were ordered to arrest a violent secessionist living some ten miles west of here. On approaching the house, the lights were put out, and the owner learning their intentions fired a double-barreled shot gun killing two of the reserve Corps. They burst open the door and killed him and another man who had fired and ran.

There is a camp of secessionists in that neighborhood, a few miles from where the above occurrence took place. Seventy of the reserves left here this morning to hold them in check until reinforcements can be obtained.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 1.

This morning our city was surprised and thrown into a state of excitement by the arrival of one of our ten mounted armed companies, who paraded the streets, and carried two United States recruiting officers, and then returned to their camp, which is eight miles distant.

It is rumored that one hundred and fifty rebels are rendezvoused near here. The withdrawal of the Federal troops from this point and vicinity has left the field open for their depredations.

Quincy, Ill., Aug. 31.

The train from St. Joseph arrived here all safe.

Reports of the track being torn up for miles west of Palmyra cannot be true.

There is great excitement there to-day, occasioned by fears of an attack by rebels from Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 1.

Colonel Marshall's cavalry were at Georgetown on Thursday and surrounded the town, taking Magoffin prisoner and several others.

One of Colonel Marshall's men was killed and one badly wounded.

They have probably reached Lexington by this time.

Washington, Sept. 1.

The following is the official report of the Hatteras Inlet affair:

"To the Secretary of the Navy:

"I have to inform you that we have been eminently successful, and that all that could be wished by the most hopeful has been accomplished. We are taking on board the Minnesota the officers and men numbering 615, who surrendered after bombardment from the fleet during a portion of two days."

"After landing the prisoners at New York, I shall return to Hatteras Inlet."

(Signed) "S. S. STRINGHAM."

"Blockading Squadron."

The articles of capitulation agreed on between Com. Stringham and Gen. Butler, and Samuel Barron, commanding naval force C. S. N., and Col. Martin and Maj. Andrews, commanding the land forces at Fort Hatteras, stipulate that all forces under said Barron, Martin and Andrews, and all munitions, arms and property, be unconditionally surrendered to the government of the United States on terms of full capitulation, and that the officers and men shall receive treatment due to prisoners of war.

Another official account says that the expedition to Hatteras Inlet resulted in a naval victory over the rebels, the capture of two forts, twenty-five cannon and a thousand stand of arms, and 715 prisoners, among whom are Capt. Samuel Barron, Lieut. Sharp, Dr. Brown, United States navy, and Surgeon Andrews, late United States army.

The loss on their side is not exactly known. Five are known to be killed, and a number wounded, many of whom were carried away. Lieut. Murdoch, late United States navy, is among the latter number, who suffers the loss of an arm.

## Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Aug. 31, 1861.

The order of Provost Marshal McKinstry in regard to passes has been thoroughly enforced to-day upon the railroads leading into the interior. No impediment, however, has been placed in the way of those bound eastward or going into Illinois via the ferries. The marshal's office has been thronged all day by hosts of people desiring passes—a large proportion of these probably have no idea of going out of the country, but obstacles having been placed in their way, they of course have been immediately possessed with an uncontrollable desire to leave. The captains of the various steamers leaving port to-night have received a general pass for passengers and crew. The removal of all the members of the board of police commissioners creates considerable consternation among the police force of the city. It is rumored that the chief of police—McDonough's—head goes off next. No appointments have been made to fill the vacancies.

There was some excitement created to-night by rumors of a riot in the 10th ward. It seems that a barkeeper up Broadway was for several days past kept in a state of violation of the saloon marshal's order. This afternoon the saloon was filled with a crowd of recently paid off Home Guards, who were creating considerable disturbance, and defied the police. Information of the state of affairs was sent to the provost marshal, and Col. Foster's cavalry company, and soon put an end to the trouble by arresting the entire crowd. The company, with Maj. McKinstry at its head, went through the city at a breakneck pace, giving the impression that the disturbance was much more serious than it really was. The train from Pilot Knob to night-trains intelligence of the arrival of Hecker at Greenville. Nothing had been seen of Hecker, and no opposition whatever was made to Hecker's progress.

The money recently taken belonging to the Fayette Bank has been restored to the directors. It is understood that this is the result of Major McKinstry's action in the premises.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

The agent of the association press connected with Gen. Butler's expedition reports that the forces were landed and drawn up on a beach, when it was found that there were 319 men under Col. Weber of the 20th New York regiment; at this time the wind raised a little, and it was found impossible to land more troops. They proceeded up the beach, capturing a brass field piece and one horse. Force then advanced to Fort Clark, which had been evacuated, but were compelled to retire again, owing to the shells of the fleet falling therein, and marching back to the place of landing, and there bivouacked for the night. Early next morning they again returned, and the fleet commenced bombarding the second fort, called Fort Hatteras, which soon afterwards displayed a white flag, when the fort was entered by our troops. Our officers were conducted to the tent of Com. Barron, who was in command of the forts, and the commander placed in the hands of Lieut. Weigel the following proposition, which was immediately carried to Gen. Butler:

"Memorandum.—Flag officer Sam'l Barron, C. S. N., offers to surrender Fort Hatteras, with all arms and munitions of war; officers to be allowed to go out with side arms, and men without arms to retire."

(Signed) BARRON.

Commanding naval defenses of Virginia and North Carolina.

Fort Hatteras, Aug. 29.

The following reply was despatched by Capt. Crosby, United States navy, and Lieut. Weigel: Memorandum.—Benj. F. Butler, major general commanding, United States army, in reply to the communication of Samuel Barron commanding, cannot admit the terms proposed. The terms offered are that of full capitulation; the officers and men to be treated as prisoners of war, no other terms admissible. The commanding officers to meet on board the flag ship Minnesota, to arrange the details. Upon the reception of this, the commander called a council of war of his field officers, and accepted the terms offered and proceeded to the flag ship to arrange the details. After which the prisoners were put on board the flagship and the stars and stripes hoisted. The official account of Gen. Butler gives very minute particulars of the engagement but presents no new features. He says Fort Hatteras mounted 10 guns 4 mounted; also a large 10 inch columbiad ready for mounting. The position of the fort is an exceedingly strong one, being nearly surrounded on all sides by water and only to be approached by a march of 500 yards circuitously over a long neck of sand, within a half musket range, and over a causeway a few feet only in width, which was commanded with two 32 pounder guns loaded with grape and canister.

## AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 1.

The steamer Gen. E. Peabody, arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning, having in tow the prize brig, captured in the Inlet.

The Harriet Lane was got off Saturday. Her armament and coal has been thrown overboard. The guns would be recovered. The Minnesota has left for New York with the confederate prisoners.

The secessionists had 8 killed and 25 wounded.

A new military district it is supposed, will be created for Gen. Butler.

St. Louis, Sept. 2.

Lexington remained in possession of the federal troops as late as Friday. Reinforcements have reached there before this, and no apprehensions are now felt for the safety of the place. In the attack on Thursday several Union troops were wounded but none killed. Gen. Pope leaves for Quincy this evening and will immediately take the field in person in Northern Missouri.

## The Markets.

New York, Sept. 2.

Flour receipts 17,075 bbls. Market little firmer with moderate demand. Sugar 10,000 bbls.—4.25-4.30 super state, 4.35-4.40 extra state, 4.50-4.55 super western, 4.60-4.65 common to medium extra western, 4.70-4.75. Receipt of wheat 123,000 bush. Market a shade firmer, with good export inquiry. Sales 65,000 bush, 1.03a 1.20a, 32 white Kentucky.

"CONCORD WAGONS FOR GEN. FREMONT."—The Concord (N. H.) correspondent of the Boston Journal writes:

One of Gen. Fremont's aids was in this city the first of last week. The object of his visit was to provide for the construction of a large number of wagons arranged for cooking the food for an army when on a march. Each has two boilers, and cooking can proceed about as well when the army are on the march as when they are quietly resting in camp. A few have already been constructed, the locomotive portions here and the cooking apparatus at the Ameslog Machine Shop of Manchester. It is expected that an order for a large number will shortly be conceded with either the Messrs. Abbott, or Downing & Sons.

An English rifle ball makes two hundred revolutions in a second.

## How GEN. McCLELLAN PUNISHES DRUNKEN OFFICERS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer tells this story of Gen. McClellan. It may be true:

"Gen. McClellan is in the habit of riding around occasionally in citizen's dress, accompanied by a few of his staff. A few days ago he was walking through the Potomac, passing the rear of the tents he saw a bucket of coffee standing near a fire. He asked what it was, and one of the soldiers said, 'Oh, it's not fit to drink,' replied the soldier, 'but we have to put up with it, and our other food is not a bit better.' 'Well, whose fault is it?' he asked. 'Our quartermaster is drunk most of the time, and when he is not he is studying how to cheat,' McClellan passed on, and seeing more evidence of the dirty and slovenly manner in which the quarter-master conducted his operations in his tent, he accosted him with the remark that the men were complaining of bad treatment from him. The quarter-master flew into a passion, and swore it was none of his business, and he swore to make mischief. McClellan answered him, telling him he had better be cautious how he talked. Quarter-master replied, 'Who are you, that you assume so much apparent authority?' 'I am George B. McClellan, and you can pack up your traps and leave!' The quarter-master was struck dumb, and McClellan turned and left him. That evening the quarter-master left to the tune of the 'Rogue's March,' played by some of the boys who had got into mischief. They now have a quarter-master who does not get drunk and cheat, and that regiment would risk their lives at the cannon's mouth for the man who does care how the men are provided for.

The story has been circulated around some of the camps, and the officers are now always on the look out for the general, and of course do not have too much lying around loose.

MASSACHUSETTS FOREVER!—When the twelfth Massachusetts regiment reached Harrisburg, a rumor was current that the rebels had opened an attack upon Washington. Colonel Webster immediately called upon the engineer of the train to push ahead, but he said his engine was out of order, and the best he could do was five miles an hour! Whereupon the Colonel called for a squad of machinists. Five at once responded. They examined the engine and declared it to be in perfect order. The engineer was then placed under arrest, and immediately put in his place, who made a der machine walk at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

ESCAPEE EAST TENNESSEANS.—We learn from a distinguished citizen of Danville, that on Monday last, 240 fugitives from East Tennessee, men driven from their homes, were fed in the seminary yard in that town. Some of them were elderly men, and some young, and all had been compelled to abandon their families, and were ill clad, almost barefooted, weary and hungry. Their situation was indeed deplorable. Several hundred more were expected to arrive yesterday.

The whole of the 240 fugitives enlisted in the United States service at Camp Dick Robinson.—Louisville Journal, Aug. 22.

## DIED.

In Harmony, Rock county, Wis., Sept. 1st, of inflammation of the bowels, CLARK H. DICKINSON, aged 48.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Having opened an

Auction, Variety and Commission Store

Janesville, Myers' New Block.

Third story from Milwaukee street.

WE will offer for sale and keep constantly on hand

all kinds of goods, such as Groceries, Dry Goods, Canned Goods, Sattinets, Jeans, Shawls

of all kinds, a large stock of Ladies' and Gents' clothing, and a good stock of

Woolen, Flannel, &c.

We have a large consignment of

JEWELRY,

of all kinds, warranted to be of the best quality



# LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

## Arrival and Departure of Mails.

| At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861.   | Arrive.    | Close.     | Depart.    |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Chicago, through,  | 12:30 P.M. | 6:40 P.M.  | 7:30 P.M.  |
| Way,   | 12:30 P.M. | 8:40 P.M.  | 7:30 P.M.  |
| Outlook and way,   | 2:25 P.M.  | 11:30 A.M. | 12:40 P.M. |
| Way,   | 2:25 P.M.  | 6:30 A.M.  | 7:00 A.M.  |
| Madison & Prairie du Chien, through,   | 12:30 P.M. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. |
| Way,   | 12:30 P.M. | 8:30 A.M.  | 9:40 A.M.  |
| Madison & Prairie du Chien, through,   | 12:30 P.M. | 8:30 A.M.  | 9:40 A.M.  |
| Way,   | 12:30 P.M. | 8:30 A.M.  | 9:40 A.M.  |
| Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Silver Lake, departs Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 7 P.M. |            |            |            |
| Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P.M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.                   |            |            |            |

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

## The Right Effort in the Right Place.

Saturday evening a meeting was held in the patriotic locality of Edgerton, and a committee of five appointed to canvass the town of Fulton to secure a general attendance of the loyal citizens of the town at a meeting to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in Indian Ford. The object of this meeting is to aid in the effort to raise a regiment of volunteers in this and Green county. One of the Central Military Committee will be present, and we hope he will be accompanied by a large number of our local citizens. There is no locality in the county where a large and effective demonstration will do more good than at Indian Ford, or where the genuinely loyal sentiment of the north needs more encouragement and support. Turn out, then, to the meeting to-morrow.

## Firemen Turn Out!

Every member of this department is hereby notified to be on hand, at Rescue Hook and Ladder's House, at half past 7 o'clock this evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for a suitable escort, by this department, for Capt. Britton and the Zouaves to-morrow, when they leave for Camp Randall. S. FORD, Jr., Sept. 2d, 1861. Sec'y F. D.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.—The following is the record of interments at Oak Hill Cemetery, for the month of August, 1861:

| DATE.                        | NAME.       | RESIDENCE. | AGE. | SEX. |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------|------|------|
| 2d John Morrell,             | Janesville, | 43         | P    | M    |
| 7th Deacon Hiram Potter,     | "           | 61         | P    | M    |
| 8th Infant of C. Church,     | "           | 1          | F    | M    |
| 10th L. M. Westcott,         | "           | 9          | P    | M    |
| 11th Child of W. H. Elliott, | "           | 1          | F    | M    |
| 12th William T. Johnson,     | "           | 1          | F    | M    |
| 13th M. M. Knott,            | "           | 4          | P    | M    |
| 14th Maria Kirk,             | "           | 3          | F    | M    |
| 15th Emma Meland,            | "           | 2          | F    | M    |
| 16th Lewis Nelson,           | "           | 25         | P    | M    |

A MIXED TRAIN.—The morning train from Milwaukee last Saturday was composed of an emigrant car, a regular passenger car, two cars for the Beloit volunteer company, and the car carrying Prince Napoleon and his suite. If all classes in society (except criminals), were not represented in that train, we would like to see one which would do it.

THE BLIND INSTITUTE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The State Institute for the Blind, located about a mile south of this city, was struck by lightning during the heavy thunderstorm last night. The charge of electricity passed off by the four copper lightning rods and the tin roof, without doing any essential damage. Two of the rods were melted down to the roof; and so far as melted, including the points, no remains of them can be found. The electrical discharge was very heavy, shaking buildings for miles around, and had the appearance of a ball of fire coming down and enveloping the building. Fortunately for the inmates and the structure, the board of trustees, about a year since, caused rods to be put up, which doubtless saved the building from great damage and perhaps destruction, and the lives of some of the persons within, who number about fifty.

Every member of Water Witch Engine Co. No. 2, are requested to be at the meeting this evening, for the transaction of important business.

H. RICHARDS, Ass't Foreman.

ADAM SKELLY, Sec'y pro tem.

THE Janesville City Zouaves will meet at their armory to-morrow morning for the purpose of escorting the Fire Zouaves to the depot. Every member is particularly requested to appear in full uniform at 9 o'clock, sharp.

By order of Captain.

DEPARTURE OF THE SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Lieut. Roger's company left this morning for Chicago. We understand that he had 67 names on his roll,—good men and true. The heavy rain falling at the time prevented such an attendance as would otherwise collected to bid the volunteers good bye and good luck in their new duties.

A PRINCE ON HIS TRAVELS.—Last Saturday, Prince Napoleon and his suite passed over the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad on his way to Prairie du Chien. A separate car was assigned to him. At Madison a large crowd collected to get a look at him, and if the Prince makes his estimate of the American character from the scenes he there witnessed, he will conclude we have hardly graduated out of the first stage of barbarism. We never saw a more impudent exhibition of curiosity and ill-manners than many in that crowd were guilty of. Other places were fortunate in escaping a visit of the distinguished stranger if the same scenes would have been an incident of his arrival.

NOTICE.—Let every member of Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, wishing to participate in the escort of Capt. Britton's company, meet at the truck house to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. By order of the foreman. J. H. SAUNDERS, Sec'y.

PRESIDENTIAL AUTOGRAPH.—Those persons who wish to see the autograph of President Lincoln can be gratified by calling at our office, and seeing it attached to the commission of Lieut. Cushman. Lieut. C. has left the commission with us, for a day or two, to gratify the curiosity of those who would like to know in what style such things are got up.

ACTOR'S SALER.—The attention of the reader is called to the advertisement of Eccleston & Bro.

# Relief Fund.

The undersigned, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the support of the families of soldiers:

| Amount acknowledged to August 1st. |                             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| \$1130.13                          | H. E. Patton, 5.00          |
| 25.00                              | Jackman & Smith, 25.00      |
| 25.00                              | C. H. Conrad, 25.00         |
| 5.00                               | Henry Powell, 5.00          |
| 6.25                               | W. G. Wheelock, 6.25        |
| 6.25                               | Alexander Sutherland, 6.25  |
| 12.50                              | J. P. Dickson, 12.50        |
| 3.75                               | Willard Merrill, 3.75       |
| 25.00                              | H. Richardson, 25.00        |
| 50.00                              | Edward McKee, 50.00         |
| 13.00                              | N. B. Eldredge, 13.00       |
| 25.00                              | Noah Newell, 25.00          |
| 6.50                               | H. N. Comstock, 6.50        |
| 6.00                               | Josiah Spaulding, 6.00      |
| 6.00                               | J. L. Kimball, 6.00         |
| 12.50                              | Dan & Carle, 12.50          |
| 13.00                              | Wm. Macdon, 13.00           |
| 8.00                               | S. Holdredge, Jr., 8.00     |
| 12.50                              | J. M. Bostwick, 12.50       |
| 6.25                               | Ben. Bornheim, 6.25         |
| 12.50                              | I. C. Sloan, 12.50          |
| 25.00                              | J. D. Rexford, 25.00        |
| 6.25                               | Colewell & Co., 6.25        |
| 25.00                              | H. L. Smith, 25.00          |
| 2.00                               | M. B. Riker, 2.00           |
| 5.00                               | Ole Evanson, 5.00           |
| 6.25                               | Nash & Cutts, 6.25          |
| 5.00                               | G. W. Kimball, 5.00         |
| 2.00                               | Alexander Nellis, 2.00      |
| 5.00                               | James Madden, 5.00          |
| 12.50                              | D. T. James, 12.50          |
| 13.00                              | Holt, Bowen & Wilcox, 13.00 |
| 2.00                               | George Harvey, 2.00         |
| 2.00                               | M. A. Ott, 2.00             |
| 12.50                              | Chapman & Brothers, 12.50   |
| 12.00                              | J. M. Burgess, 12.00        |
| 6.25                               | G. L. Carswell, 6.25        |
| 2.50                               | Grant & Long, 2.50          |
| 6.00                               | Moses Marsh, 6.00           |
| 5.00                               | C. Skelly & Brother, 5.00   |
| 5.00                               | D. Davies, Jr., 5.00        |
| 6.00                               | S. C. Spaulding, 6.00       |
| 6.00                               | Echlin & Foote, 6.00        |
| 3.00                               | Geo. Scarfich, 3.00         |
| 2.00                               | G. Bodie, 2.00              |
| 2.50                               | O. F. Meyer & Bro., 2.50    |
| 5.00                               | W. Herkimer, 5.00           |

Total, \$1605.88

J. BODWELL DOE, Treasurer.

Sept. 2, 1861.

Correspondence of the Janesville Daily Gazette.

From the Fifth Regiment.

CAMP KALAMAZO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27th, 1861.

DEAR GAZETTE.—Since I wrote last we have changed our near neighbors—on last Sunday the 15th Massachusetts left here and a part of the 2d New York Fire Zouaves passed by and camped near here. There are nearly eleven hundred in the regiment when all are together, but three companies are back yet. They are to have six rifled cannon in about one week, and also their arms.

When the 15th Massachusetts left we made a break for the boards and scantling they had used for floors and cook rooms, and before night every tent on the whole job had a floor and a bank of straw. Orderly Hearn says that since he has the floor and bank in his tent he would rather have it than a mansion.

We were very agreeably surprised this morning by the sudden appearance of the Wisconsin Second while we were out on parade. We had been looking for them for several days, and had several times gone out when troops were coming, expecting they were coming, and finding some other troops, but to day, true as daylight, they came and camped near us. So now the 6th is on one side and the 2d on the other. Most of the boys look well and rugged. They say they are beginning to get rested from the Bull's Run tramp. They say they are all ready, as soon as they get their new uniforms, to try the enemy again. We, the Sixth, Second, New York Fire Zouaves, and two other regiments were reviewed to-day by Generals King, Mansfield and McClellan, and those who looked on say we appeared very well. I must give our brass band a good word once in a while, and I heard a remark from Gen. King to-day, which will speak well for them. He remarked, after the review was over, that the band of the Fifth was the best one on the ground. We were placed on the right of the brigade to-day, and the boys say they will try to stay there.

The people of Washington have at last begun to find out that there are some troops out here, and now every night when we come out on dress parade there are a large number of the citizens out to see us. We have had orders to keep forty rounds on hand, and some begin to look for a move from here soon. The Quarter-master has dealt us rations now for five days at a time, and we have peas, potatoes, hominy, tea and molasses, in exchange for other rations that is we can draw part peas in place of beans, hominy instead of rice, tea instead of coffee, and molasses in the place of sugar. I must close as the tent is full of boys and it is nearly time for roll call. The boys wish me to say that they are all spoiling for a fight and that although it rains to-night, they would strike tents and "fall in" in double-quick time, were the orders to come for a march to the field of action.

J. M. KIMBALL.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—There is a decidedly better feeling in business circles, and much confidence is felt that the fall trade will be better than has been anticipated. Cotton and cotton goods were very firm, and the shipping interest is comparatively in a favorable condition under the large export business in produce, and the purchase of shipping for the use of the government. The activity in breadstuffs has a favorable influence upon all branches of business, and must enable the west with its enormous crops to meet promptly its engagements to the east. The jobbers of dry goods begin to feel the rising tide, and the importers are preparing for the fall business by withdrawing from desirable warehouses. There is rather more activity in money matters, although no change in rates is absolutely established. On demand the rates are 4 1/2 per cent, with fewer transactions at the minimum, and for paper 5 1/2 per cent. —N. Y. Tribune.

THE CAPTURE OF GEN. SCOTT'S COACHMAN.—Scott's coachman, Peter, who left Washington with Capt. Drake de Kay's blooded horse, pistol, &c., to see Bull Run the day after the fight, was captured after a chase of four hours, and is now employed as a cook for the prisoners at Richmond. The secessionists were more than delighted at the capture of Gen. Scott's coachman, who they believed to have been with the General on the battle field.

# Departure of the Fire Zouaves.

The Fire Zouaves leave this city to-morrow forenoon at 11 o'clock for Camp Randall. A large portion of the members have been residents of the city for years, and as firemen have rendered valuable service to the city. They leave for a service more important and more self-sacrificing than any they have yet performed, and ought to carry with them such an expression of the people towards them as will conclusively show an appreciation of their patriotism and devotion to the public welfare. A call for a meeting of the firemen has been made, and some public demonstration on the part of our citizens would be timely and well deserved. What say our citizens? Shall a meeting be held to make arrangements for the occasion?

## Firemen's Meeting.

The secretary of the fire department calls a meeting of the fire department to-night to make arrangements for an escort of the Fire Zouave company to the depot on their departure for Camp Randall. No fireman need be told the propriety of this movement, and we hope there will be a prompt response of every member of the department.

AN OWNER WANTED.—The person who lost a copper boiler some time during the latter part of last week is requested to call at this office, and receive information of interest to him.

FIRE ZOUAVES.—There will be a recruiting office kept open for this company at the armory opposite the American House, until the company leaves the state. Persons enlisting will be forwarded to Madison at once to join the company, where they will receive their uniforms and equipments on their arrival in camp.

W. B. BRITTON, Capt.

Janesville, Sept. 2, 1861.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

APPLINGTON, Wis. July 25, 1860.

At a meeting of the Alumni Association of Lawrence University, held in the college chapel, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, By the death of our sister, Evelyn Gilman, mourning and sorrow have come to our hearts—

Resolved, That we respectfully proffer our sympathy to those who were more intimately connected with her. Although months have elapsed since her death, our renewed grief comes to our hearts. We looked for her at our usual meeting, but she came not. We remembered with saddened minds the hours of pleasure we have passed with her. We know that the virtues which so sweetly clustered around her character were the fair fruits of that faith which gave moral beauty to her life, and calm, religious confidence to her last hours.

Resolved, That we will give this token of our love for our departed sister to her family and friends.

By request of the Alumni Association of Lawrence University.

THOMAS C. WILSON, CLARA H. JENNE, NATHAN PAINE.

# COMMERCIAL.

## Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, SEPTEMBER 2, 1861.

Owing to the heavy rain last night there was but very little done in the wheat market to-day. Sales of 200 bushels at a range of 50¢ to 62¢ for fair shipping to choice milling spring.

We continue Saturday's quotations:

WHEAT—good to best milling spring 60¢ to 62¢; fair to good 58¢ to 60¢; rejected 56¢ to 58¢.

COIN—10¢ to 10¢ 1/2 for 10¢, 10¢ 1/4 for 10¢ 1/2.

OATS—dual at 14¢ to 15¢ per bushel.

RYE—quiet at 20¢ to 22¢ per 100 lbs.

BARLEY—dual at 15¢ to 16¢ per 100 lbs., common to good quality.

TIMOTHY SEED—dual at 1.40 to 1.50 per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—new 25¢ to 30¢ per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 18¢ to 20¢; dual to choice roll.

EGGS—plenty and dual at 25¢ per dozen.

WOOL—ranging at 15¢ to 16¢ for common to choice fair clean clip.

HIDES—Green, 2¢ to 2 1/2¢; Dry, 5¢.

FLAX—spring at dual 25¢, per 100 lbs.

POLTRY—dressed turkeys, 10¢ to 12¢; chickens, 5¢ to 6¢.

SHEEP PELTS—ranging from 30¢ to 40¢ each.

Commissioner's Notice.

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Brown, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers, were on the 10th day of August, 1861, appointed by the court, to receive and collect the debts and claims of the estate of Robert Brown, deceased, and to adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said estate; and that the time limited for creditors to present their claims and demands against the said estate, is the 10th day of September next, and that we will, on the 10th day of September next, and on the 10th day of October next, and on the 10th day of November next, receive and collect the debts and claims of the said estate, and to adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said estate; and that we will, on the 10th day of September next, and on the 10th day of October next, and on the 10th day of November next, receive and collect the debts and claims of the said estate, and to adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said estate; and that we will, on the 10th day of September next, and on the 10th day of October next, and on the 10th day of November next, receive and collect the debts and claims of the said estate, and to adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said estate; 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